Bruneau Planning Area

Objectives and Management Actions Table

Draft

July 8, 2004

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BLM-LSRD Public Meeting Handout – July 12, 13 and 15, 2004
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Alternative A	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C**	**Alternative D**
Continue Present Management – In accordance with the Bruneau MFP, new agency policy and regulatory/statutory guidance	Implement a modest level of management to maintain good resource conditions and improve resources where appropriate with emphasis on increased resource use.	Implement a high level of management to maintain and improve resource conditions where appropriate while allowing compatible resource use.	Implement management that balances public resource use opportunities while maintaining and improving resource conditions.
Objectives Common to All Alternatives			
Air Quality			
In accordance with the Clean Air Act, meet or exceed the National Ambient Air Quality Standards and the Prevention of Significant Deterioration regulations with all authorized actions.			
Hazardous Materials			
Land uses will be authorized and managed so as to reduce the occurrence and severity of hazardous material incidences on public lands and to minimize human health threats and natural resource risks from hazardous material contamination and associated actions.			
Soils			
Implement best management practices for all resource activities and design facilities that reduce the amount of erosion and sedimentation that may enter waterways.			
Vegetation			
Habitats of special status plants and animals would be maintained as a minimum, in current condition and improved, where feasible.			
Water Quality			
In accordance with planning criteria, the Clean Water Act, and Idaho Water Quality Standards and Wastewater Treatment Requirements, meet the requirements of the State of Idaho water quality rules, regulations, and standards for all authorized actions.			
Management Actions Common to All Alternatives			
1. Emissions from point and non point sources would be limited by requiring and implementing mitigation measures and Standard Operating Practices (SOPs).			
2. An approved burn plan that includes information and techniques to reduce or alter smoke emission levels would be in place prior to implementing any actions.			
3. All prescribed fire actions would be coordinated with other affected agencies.			
4. Activities that impact sensitive cultural resources would be eliminated where feasible, while remaining open to a variety of management actions, including data recovery and site stabilization to mitigate impacts.			
5. Significant tangible and intangible cultural resources would be protected in place, where feasible. Where protection of significant sites is not feasible then impacts would be mitigated to an acceptable level in consultation with affected Tribes and the Idaho SHPO.			
6. Sites needing protection or specific areas for monitoring would be identified when cultural resources are deemed to be at risk from natural or human caused factors.			
7. In consultation with the Tribes, provisions for data recovery would be made when other alternatives are not available.			

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8. The "Oregon Trail Management Plan Boise District" (1984) would be implemented for interpretive opportunities and to protect historic viewsheds.			
9. Emergency stabilization actions would be implemented to prevent unacceptable degradation to natural and cultural resources, minimize threats to life or property resulting from the effects of a fire.			
10. Burned area rehabilitation actions would be implemented to repair or improve lands unlikely to recover to a management approved condition, and repair or replace minor facilities damaged by fire.			
11. Adapted perennial grasses, forbs and shrubs would be seeded when needed to (1) stabilize the soil, (2) prevent weed invasion, (3) restore wildlife habitat, and (4) reduce the likelihood of future fires.			
12. In order to restore fire's natural role, maintain native plant communities, reduce hazardous fuels, and protect communities at risk; prescribed fire, wildland fire use, and non-fire fuels treatments (mechanical and chemical) would be allowed unless specifically prohibited in special emphasis areas.			
13. Fire rehabilitation and restoration seedings, wildland fire use, prescribed burns, and mechanical and chemical fuels treatments would be used with the intent of improving the existing fire regime condition class (FRCC).			
14. During fire suppression, where possible, islands and peninsulas of unburned sage would be left unburned.			
15. New grazing management plans would be revised or developed where evaluations show habitat standards for redband trout (see Fish Table 1) are not being met.			
16. Where feasible, highly degraded stream and redband trout habitat would be restored by stabilizing streambanks and channels with natural revetment materials.			
17. Canyonlands would be excluded from grazing allotments, except those segments that constitute the major portion of a pasture (*Grazing Map 1*). All potential habitats for bull trout within the Bruneau River canyon would be excluded from grazing.			
18. The 1998 BLM Memorandum of Understanding supporting the Idaho Sage Grouse Management Plan (IDFG 1997) or the most current BLM-approved guidelines would be followed when making management decisions affecting areas used by sage grouse.			
19. Activities that would concentrate disturbance to sage grouse would be prohibited within 1 km (0.6 mile) of leks, or far enough away to prevent disturbance depending on the lay of the land and the nature of the activity, during the morning and early evening hours, from March through mid-May; from nesting habitat during the nesting season (April – June); in sage grouse winter range December - February. (e.g, OHV races, concentrated snowmobile or OHV use, some cattle facilities, but not normal dispersed cattle grazing.)			
20. Source sage grouse habitat (Wildlife Map 3) would be one of the highest priorities for fire suppression, after life and property.			
21. Other uses would be allowed only when they do not reduce the quality of bighorn sheep habitat in these places.			
22. Maintain or provide management or fencing where necessary to exclude livestock from bighorn sheep habitat.			

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23. Prescribed burns to restore pygmy rabbit habitat that is undergoing juniper encroachment would be allowed.			
24. Sensitive species habitat would be managed to maintain existing habitat quality or improve habitat quality where evaluations show deficiencies.			
25. For those factors under BLM control, the quality of 100% of the Bruneau hot springs snail habitat would be, at a minimum, maintained.			
26. Recreational boating would be managed to minimize adverse impacts on bighorn sheep.			
27. Grazing management practices would be adjusted or new facilities constructed as necessary to maintain spotted frog habitat.			
28. In designating travel routes to manage OHV use, avoid or minimize impacts to important wildlife habitats, including but not limited to sensitive species habitats, riparian areas, aspen, and mountain brush. OHV trail routes that follow stream draingages supporting riparian habitat would be closed.			
29. Fences that exclude all habitat of the Bruneau hot springsnail from livestock grazing would continue to be maintained.			
30. Periodically monitor Bruneau hot springsnail habitat to ensure recreationist use of hot springs is not impacting springsnails and their habitat.			
31. New and ongoing BLM actions would be evaluated for potential impacts to Idaho springsnails and their habitat, and projects would be modified to eliminate biologically significant impacts to Idaho springsnail habitats.			
32. New waste disposal sites and the storage or disposal of hazardous waste on public lands would be prohibited.			
33. The occurrence of unlawful disposal of hazardous materials on public lands would be reduced through education, law enforcement and cost recovery.			
34. Priorities for land tenure adjustments would include the following: (1) retain and acquire lands with high resource values, (2) consolidate public lands, (3) resolve unauthorized use conflicts, (4) pursue public access, (5) facilitate threatened/endangered species recover, and (6) provide land for public purposes.			
35. Public access needed on non-public land would be either acquired through exchange, purchase from willing sellers, or donation as opportunities arise and funding comes available.			
36. Lands that return to BLM through withdrawal revocations would be managed in a manner that is compatible with management of the adjacent lands. If returned lands have a significant resource, recreation, wildlife or cultural value, those lands would be managed for continued protection and enhancement of the value identified (See Table L-1 in the Affected Environment Section of this document).			
37. Weed prevention methods would be incorporated in all use authorizations. Consider weed infestations in all land tenure adjustments.			
38. Meet public needs for use authorizations such as rights-of-way, leases, permits consistent with other resource objectives. Right-of-way applicants would be encouraged to co-locate their facilities within other rights-of-way where uses are compatible to minimize impacts to other resource values.			
39. Important sensitive species and other wildlife habitat, would be retained in public ownership, unless a proposed exchange would result in acquisition of higher-quality habitat, including: sage grouse, pygmy rabbit, bighorn sheep spotted frog habitat, mule deer winter range, deer			

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migration routes, traditional raptor nest sites, riparian, and aspen.			
40. Burned and/or reseeded areas would be rested from livestock until restoration is successfully established. (Not consistent with 2 year)			
41. When restoration areas are again available for grazing use, grazing practices would be reviewed to assure that the long-term health of the site can be maintained.			
42. Grazing management actions would provide for periodic rest and/or deferment during the critical growth stages of key forage plant species to meet the phonological needs.			
43. Grazing management actions would provide for adequate amounts of vegetative ground cover and litter (determined on an ecological site basis) to support infiltration, soil stability, protect resources, and maintain site productivity.			
44. BMPs that allow for growth and maintenance of vigorous riparian wetland vegetative communities appropriate to site capability, would be implemented to provide shade necessary to reduce direct solar heating of the water column.			
45. The Mud Flat Oolite exclosure would be closed to livestock grazing and motor vehicles (1,488 acres, SSP Map 4).			
46. New grazing management plans would be revised or developed where evaluations show riparian areas are not properly functioning.			
47. Grazing management practices that provide sufficient residual vegetation to shade stream channels, provide cover, capture sediment, and stabilize stream banks and channels, would be maintained or implemented so that streams are properly functioning			
48. Vehicle use in WSAs would be limited to those roads and ways identified in the wilderness study reports that doesn't impair the Wild Quality and influences designation.			
49. The following 332,092 acres of Wilderness Study Area would be protected to prevent impairment of their wilderness values until Congress either designates them as wilderness or releases them from consideration as wilderness (See Rec Map 3) ● Owyhee River-Deep Creek 22,410 acres ● Yatahoney Creek 5,245 acres ● Battle Creek 32,600 acres ● Juniper Creek 7,295 acres ● Little Jacks Creek 59.070 acres ● Big Jacks Creek 54,833 acres ● Duncan Creek 10,005 acres ● Pole Creek 24,509 acres ● Sheep Creek West 11,860 acres ● Sheep Creek East 5.050 acres ● Upper Deep Creek 11,510 acres			

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● Bruneau River-Sheep Creek 79,537 acres ● Jarbidge River 8,348 acres			
50. Springs that are capable of providing water for wildlife as well as livestock would be considered for development when needed to provide for proper grazing management.			
51. Spring developments would include fencing and other management practices to protect the spring source and wetland function.			
52. The 120 miles of riparian habitat on streams at or above proper functioning condition would be maintained (See Riparian Map 1).			
53. Highly degraded stream, fisheries, and wetland habitats would be restored through riparian restoration plantings where feasible.			
54. Native shrub and aspen communities would be maintained by reducing juniper encroachment. (Vegetation Map 1, 2, 3 and 4)			
55. Available native species would be used when they are adapted to the respective ecological sites and which meet management objectives.			
56. Harvesting of old growth juniper stands would be prohibited.			
57. Key forage species would be allowed to produce seed and new individuals on their respective ecological sites.			
58. Surveys would be conducted prior to BLM authorized actions to determine the presence or absence of BLM Sensitive plants.			
59. Small new noxious weed infestations (1/10 acre or smaller) would be eradicated as they are discovered. Existing infestations would be aggressively contained/managed and/or eradicated when possible.			
60. Priority to the treatment of nonnative invasive or weed species would be assigned with an emphasis on treating areas adjacent to Bureau Special Status Species.			
61. Annual eradication and monitoring of salt cedar infestations on the Bruneau River would continue.			
62. Eradication of spotted knapweed would be coordinated on private, state and public lands on lower Little Jacks Creek.			
63. Only certified weed-free seed mixes and plant materials would be used in restoration projects.			
64. Facilities that reduce the amount of fecal coliform bacteria that may enter waterways would be designed.			
65. Floodplains and riparian areas associated with streams inhabited by redband trout and potentially bull trout would be identified as Riparian Conservation Areas (RCA's) in which management would be prioritized to improve habitat for these special status fish species.			
Objective 1 – Cultural and Tribal			
Protect significant cultural resources. Provide for scientific, interpretive and socio-cultural use, as appropriate. Manage cultural resources through a program of proactive inventory of high priority areas, monitoring of at-risk and/or threatened cultural resources, restoration and stabilization of selected sites, recovery of data at sites where resource loss is imminent or unavoidable and interpret cultural resources at appropriate locations.			
66. There would be no special designation for Three Tables ACEC. See Objective/Management Action Table 1	Create a new 35,351 acres Three Tables ACEC to protect Tribal and Cultural values from recreation and other impacts. . See		

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		Objective/Management Action Table 1 (*Cultural Map 1*).	
Tribal and Cultural 67. Provide law enforcement: patrol and surveillance.	Tribal and Cultural Increase law enforcement: patrol and surveillance.		
68. Identify and prioritize geographic areas for new field inventory based upon a probability for unrecorded sites and nature and intensity of impacts, such as semi-primitive motorized; roaded natural areas.	Identify and prioritize geographic areas for new field inventory based upon a probability for unrecorded significant resources and nature and intensity of impacts, such as semi-primitive motorized; roaded natural areas. Within 5 years, complete contracted Cultural Resources Overview to prioritize areas for inventory.		
69. Prioritize geographic areas for monitoring condition on known sites based on importance and density of sites and nature and intensity of impacts.	Prioritize geographic areas for monitoring condition on known sites based on importance and density of sites and nature and intensity of impacts. Within 5 years, complete contracted Cultural Resources Overview to prioritize areas for monitoring.		
70. N/A	Contracted Ethnographic study to identify and protect places of traditional religious and cultural importance to American Indians		
71. N/A	N/A	To reduce recreation-related impacts to cultural resources, initiate a coordinated public outreach effort including off-site kiosks, increased patrol and surveillance, and public education efforts in partnership with the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes, the Oregon California Trails Association, counties, local museums and historical societies, the Idaho State Historical Society, Idaho Archaeological Society and others.	
72. N/A	N/A	Identify priority geographic Identify roads that impact sensitive cultural zones and make them a priority for removal. Where removal is not feasible, a variety of management actions will be considered including	

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		data recovery and site stabilization.	
Maintain Camas Creek-Pole Creek (34,500 acres) listing on the National Register Historic District. And maintain existing 56,757 acre ACEC. . See Objective/Management Action Table 1	Designate 47,518 acres as an ACEC with the National Register Historic District maintained. See Objective/Management Action Table 1		
Objective 2 - Fish and Wildlife			
Redband Trout			
Maintain 120 miles and improve 90 miles of stream to good condition in 20 years (Fish Map 3).	Maintain 120 miles and improve 90 miles of stream to good condition in 20 years (Fish Map 3).	Maintain 120 miles and improve 90 miles of stream to good condition in 10 years (Fish Map 3), and reconnect isolated or fragmented trout habitat by improving to good condition 35 miles of stream located between areas inhabited by redband trout (Fish Map 4).	Maintain 120 miles and improve 90 miles to good stream condition in 15 years (Fish Map 3).
Big Game			
Big game habitat would be in good habitat condition within the life of the plan, where potential allows, and human uses would be compatible with the needs of wildlife (Wildlife Map 2)	Big game habitat would continue in current condition, at a minimum (Wildlife Map 2).	Big game habitat would be in good habitat condition within 10 years, where potential allows, and human uses would be compatible with the needs of wildlife (Wildlife Map 2).	Big game habitat would be in good habitat condition within 15 years, where potential allows, and human uses would be compatible with the needs of wildlife (Wildlife Map 2).
Sage Grouse			
The current extent and quality of	The current extent and quality of	The current extent and quality of	The current extent and quality of

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breeding, nesting, brood rearing, and winter habitats for sage grouse would be, at a minimum, maintained, and improved to suitable* where potential exists within the life of the plan (Wildlife Map 3). *see Wildlife Table 1	breeding, nesting, brood rearing, and winter habitats for sage grouse would be maintained where suitable, or improved where potential exists, over the life of the plan (Wildlife Map 3).	breeding, nesting, brood rearing, and winter habitats for sage grouse would be, at a minimum, maintained, and improved to suitable where potential exists within 10 years for riparian and 15 years for upland habitats (Wildlife Map 3).	breeding, nesting, brood rearing, and winter habitats for sage grouse would be, at a minimum, maintained, and improved to suitable where potential exists within 15 years for riparian and 25 years for upland habitats (Wildlife Map 3).
Bighorn Sheep			
Quality habitat for bighorn sheep would continue to be provided in and would be a priority for the canyonlands and surrounding 1 mi. of uplands of Little Jacks, Battle, and Deep Creeks, the Owyhee River, and the West Fork of the Bruneau River outside of the Bruneau Canyon Allotment (Wildlife Map 1).		Quality habitat for bighorn sheep would continue to be provided in and would be a priority for the canyonlands and surrounding 1 mi. of uplands of Big and Little Jacks, Duncan, Shoofly, Mary's, Castle, Battle, and Deep Creeks, the Owyhee River, and the Bruneau River, as shown on Wildlife Map 1.	Quality habitat for bighorn sheep would continue to be provided in and would be a priority for the canyonlands and surrounding 1 mi. of uplands of Big and Little Jacks, Duncan, Shoofly, Castle, Battle, and Deep Creeks, the Owyhee River, and the Bruneau River, as shown on Wildlife Map 1.
Pygmy Rabbit			
Maintain good condition habitat.	Minimize long-term reduction of tall thick sagebrush cover in known habitat of pygmy rabbits (Wildlife Map 4).	Known and potential pygmy rabbit habitat would continue, over the long term, to have tall, thick, sagebrush suitable for this species (Wildlife Map 4).	
Frogs			
Wetland habitat supporting spotted and leopard frog populations is in PFC within the life of the plan (Wildlife Map 5). Current known	Wetland habitat supporting spotted and leopard frog populations is in PFC within 20 years (Wildlife Map 5). Current	Wetland habitat supporting spotted and leopard frog populations is in PFC within 10 years (Wildlife Map 5). Current known areas	Wetland habitat supporting spotted and leopard frog populations is in PFC within 15 years (Wildlife Map 5). Current known areas

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areas include Birch Creek, South Fork Castle Creek, upper Battle Creek and wetlands adjacent to this stream, Rock creeks (tributaries to Battle and Boulder creeks), and Marys Creek. Pool habitat is maximized where possible.	known areas include Birch Creek, South Fork Castle Creek, upper Battle Creek and wetlands adjacent to this stream, Rock creeks (tributaries to Battle and Boulder creeks), and Marys Creek. Pool habitat is maximized where possible.	include Birch Creek, South Fork Castle Creek, upper Battle Creek and wetlands adjacent to this stream, Rock creeks (tributaries to Battle and Boulder creeks), and Marys Creek. Pool habitat is maximized where possible.	include Birch Creek, South Fork Castle Creek, upper Battle Creek and wetlands adjacent to this stream, Rock creeks (tributaries to Battle and Boulder creeks), and Marys Creek. Pool habitat is maximized where possible.
Riparian Songbirds			
See Streams and Springs objectives	To provide habitat for songbirds, including potentially the yellow-billed cuckoo and mountain quail, woody riparian habitat that has the potential to be >~50 feet wide and have significant lengths of continuous shrub and tree habitat is at or on a strong upward trend toward potential natural community within 20 years.	To provide habitat for songbirds, including potentially the yellow-billed cuckoo and mountain quail, woody riparian habitat that has the potential to be >~50 feet wide and have significant lengths of continuous shrub and tree habitat is at or on a strong upward trend toward potential natural community within 10 years.	To provide habitat for songbirds, including potentially the yellow-billed cuckoo and mountain quail, woody riparian habitat that has the potential to be >~50 feet wide and have significant lengths of continuous shrub and tree habitat is at or on a strong upward trend toward potential natural community within 15 years.
Management Actions for Objective 2:			
Redband Trout			
73. If grazing management practices do not improve riparian and aquatic habitat conditions; exclude livestock until trout habitat standards are met; grazing could resume after objectives are met and continue as long as habitat conditions	Use temporary fencing to rest high priority streams (≤15 miles) from grazing until habitat standards are met for redband trout. Grazing could resume after objectives are met and continue as long as habitat conditions are maintained.	Use temporary fencing or temporarily close pastures to rest most streams from grazing until habitat standards are met for redband trout. Grazing could resume after objectives are met and continue as long as habitat conditions are maintained.	Use temporary fencing to rest high priority streams (≥25 miles) from grazing until habitat standards are met for redband trout. Grazing could resume after objectives are met and continue as long as habitat conditions are maintained.

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are maintained.			
74. N/A	Prioritize maintenance and improvement of habitats in population stronghold and core habitat watersheds.		
75. Inventory Riparian Conservation Areas (RCA's) for roads impacting riparian and aquatic habitats.	Inventory RCA's for roads impacting riparian and aquatic habitats.	Inventory and assess all RCA's for potential actions to restore habitats and populations from impacts of roads, obstructions, and exotic fish introductions.	
76. N/A	N/A	Replace culverts that are barriers to fish movement. Specifically a culvert on Wickahoney Creek is a known barrier and would be replaced.	
77. N/A	N/A	Evaluate the Pole Creek watershed (Bruneau River basin) for opportunities to improve watershed health, specifically if improved watershed conditions will result in greater stream flows.	
78. N/A	N/A	Assist IDFG to evaluate the control or removal of smallmouth bass in Pole Creek (Owyhee River basin).	
79. N/A	N/A	Introduce beaver where feasible to restore riparian and wetland habitats.	
80. N/A	N/A	Coordinate with IDFG on education efforts to prevent introduction of smallmouth bass into the Bruneau River basin.	
Big Game			
Recreation 81. Restrict or close vehicular travel in big game winter ranges if necessary to prevent disturbance during critical time periods, generally 12/15-4/15.	N/A		
82. Avoid new road construction in crucial big game winter range or, if a new road is necessary, permanently close and rehabilitate at least an equivalent amount of roads in	Minimize new road construction in crucial big game winter range or, if a new road is necessary, close and rehabilitate at least an equivalent amount of roads in the same vicinity, if possible.	Same as Alternative A.	

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the same vicinity.			
Wildlife 83. Refer to and address the "Guidelines for the Management of Pronghorn Antelope" when making decisions that may affect antelope.		Wildlife Follow the "Guidelines for the Management of Pronghorn Antelope" when making decisions that may affect antelope, as far as possible while balancing with the needs of other species.	Wildlife Same as Alternative A
Sage Grouse			
Recreation 84. Roads, ways and trails within sage grouse source habitat and bighorn sheep habitat would not be increased over the life of the plan.	Recreation New roads, ways and trails in sage grouse source habitat would be minimized.	Recreation Close roads, ways, and trails within sage grouse source habitat that are deemed to have a negative impact on sage grouse source habitat."	
Lands and Realty 85. N/A	Lands and Realty Tall structures that sage grouse might avoid as potential raptor perches such as power poles and wind generators, would be minimized or mitigated in source sage grouse habitat or near leks.	Lands and Realty Tall structures that sage grouse might avoid as potential raptor perches such as ~~se~~ power poles and wind generators, are not permitted in source sage grouse habitat or within 3 km (1.8 miles) of leks.	Lands and Realty Tall structures that sage grouse might avoid as potential raptor perches such as power poles and wind generators, are not permitted in source sage grouse habitat or within 3 km (1.8 miles) of leks, with the exception of within the ROW of Highway 51.
86. All prescribed fire and other vegetation treatments in habitat for sage grouse, pygmy rabbit, and other sensitive sagebrush-dependent species would	Prescribed fire treatments would consider effects to sage grouse and other wildlife.	Same as Alternative A	

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improve or maintain habitat for these species over the long term.			
Grazing *87.* In wet and moist meadows identified on *Wildlife Map 3* ("brood-rearing habitat"), changes to grazing management practices would be implemented where necessary to achieve good condition brood-rearing habitat within the *life of the plan.*	Grazing In wet and moist meadows identified on *Wildlife Map 3* ("brood-rearing habitat"), changes to grazing management practices would be implemented where needed to achieve PFC or an upward trend towards PFC within the *life of the plan.*	Grazing In wet and moist meadows identified on *Wildlife Map 3* ("brood-rearing habitat"), changes to grazing management practices would be implemented where necessary to achieve optimal brood-rearing habitat within *10 years*.	Grazing In wet and moist meadows identified on *Wildlife Map 3* ("brood-rearing habitat"), changes to grazing management practices would be implemented where necessary to achieve optimal brood-rearing habitat within *15 years*.
88. Where sage grouse nesting habitat is not suitable and potential for improvement exists, changes to grazing management practices would be made that are necessary to cause an upward trend in grass and forb cover and height over the life of the plan when grazing permits are renewed.		When grazing permits are renewed, changes to grazing management practices would be made that are necessary to improve grass and forb cover and height *to suitable* within *-10 years* (where habitat is not suitable and potential exists within nesting habitat	When grazing permits are renewed, changes to grazing management practices would be made that are necessary to improve grass and forb cover and height to suitable within *25 years* (where habitat is not suitable and potential exists within nesting habitat)
Wildlife 89. N/A	Wildlife Seek cooperative agreements for management of important sage grouse habitat on private lands.		
Bighorn Sheep			
90. Do not develop livestock water within one mile of the canyon rim of *existing or potential* or conduct any grazing management activity	Do not develop livestock water within one mile of suitable or occupied bighorn habitat, or conduct any grazing management activity (branding, herding, fences, etc.,) that would concentrate livestock within 1 mile of bighorn habitat, unless adverse impacts can be avoided (See Map X for current habitat)		

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(branding, herding, fences, etc.) that would concentrate livestock within 1 mile of bighorn habitat the rim, unless adverse impacts can be avoided.			
91. Do not allow conversion of grazing permits from cattle to sheep if the sheep would graze within *one (1)* mile of bighorn habitat.	Conversion of grazing permits from cattle to sheep would not be allowed if the sheep would graze within ten (10) miles of bighorn habitat.		
Minerals 92. To protect bighorn sheep habitat, renew mineral withdrawal for the Bruneau-Jarbidge River and allow no surface occupancy for mineral leasing.	Minerals There would be no withdrawal of the area.	Minerals Same as Alternative A	
Pygmy Rabbit			
Wildlife 93. General surveys for pygmy rabbits would be conducted as time and funds permit; surveys before projects are implemented in potential habitat would continue.	Wildlife Surveys for pygmy rabbits would be conducted before projects are implemented in potential habitat.	Wildlife Surveys for pygmy rabbits would be conducted to inventory the appropriate potential habitat within 5 years.	Wildlife Surveys for pygmy rabbits would be conducted to inventory the most likely habitat in 7 years.
94. Effects to pygmy rabbit habitat would be mitigated, minimized or avoided case by case.	Long term reduction of habitat quality or quantity for pygmy rabbits would be avoided in more	Known pygmy rabbit habitat would be protected from activities that cause reduction of quality or quantity, eg, cattle concentrating facilities, effects from snowmobile disturbance.	

Alternative A Continue Present Management – In accordance with the Bruneau MFP, new agency policy and regulatory/statutory guidance	**Alternative B** Implement a modest level of management to maintain good resource conditions and improve resources where appropriate with emphasis on increased resource use.	**Alternative C** Implement a high level of management to maintain and improve resource conditions where appropriate while allowing compatible resource use.	**Alternative D** Implement management that balances public resource use opportunities while maintaining and improving resource conditions.
	densely populated habitat and minimized in more scattered populations.		
Frogs			
Wildlife 95. N/A	Wildlife Introduce beaver into frog habitat where appropriate and where it would not conflict with private land management.	Wildlife Introduce beaver into frog habitat where appropriate and where the riparian vegetation can support them.	
96. N/A	Use other methods where appropriate in frog habitat to increase suitable pool habitat, such as small hand-built rock dams.		
Riparian Songbirds			
97. N/A see actions under Riparian streams and springs Alternative B	N/A see actions under Riparian streams and springs Alternative B	Where site appropriate, restore woody plant species diversity through restoration plantings of red-twig dogwood, chokecherry, black cottonwood, etc. Also, see actions under Riparian streams and springs Alternative C	Where site appropriate, restore woody plant species diversity through restoration plantings of red-twig dogwood, chokecherry, black cottonwood, etc. See actions under Riparian streams and springs Alternative D
Other Sensitive Species			
Wildlife 98. Protect known nests of birds of prey which nest in traditional, limited nest sites, (eg. golden eagle, prairie falcon, ferruginous hawk, burrowing owl) from incompatible activities.	Wildlife Minimize incompatible activities near nests of birds of prey which nest in traditional, limited nest sites, (eg. golden eagle, prairie falcon, ferruginous hawk, burrowing owl).	Wildlife Same as Alternative A	

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Objective 3 Special Status Plants			
Occupied habitats of Type 2-4 plants would be maintained at a level sufficient to prevent listing. (See 'common to all' for Type 1 plants.)	Occupied habitats of Type 2 plants would be maintained or improved where necessary to prevent listing Occupied habitats of Types 3-4 would be maintained at a level sufficient to prevent listing. See bot map x.	Suitable and occupied habitats of Type 2-4 plants would be improved with emphasis on protection, rehabilitation, and enhancement across large habitat areas. See bot map x.	Suitable and occupied habitats of Type 2-4 plants would be maintained or improved with emphasis on minimizing or eliminating impacts to core habitat areas. See bot map x.
Management actions for Objective 3:			
Special Designations			
99. Retain Mud Flat Oolite ACEC (5 acres) with Management Actions identified in Table XXX.	Expand the existing Mud Flat Oolite ACEC designation to 1,468 acres and apply Management Actions as identified in Table XXX.		
100. There would be no special designation for the Bruneau River.	Designate the Bruneau River ACEC (42,550 acres) and incorporate Management actions as shown in Table XXX	Designate the Bruneau River ACEC (64,571 acres) and incorporate Management Actions as shown in Table XXX.	Designate the Bruneau River ACEC (42,550 acres) and incorporate Management actions as shown in Table XXX
101. There would be no special designation for Horse Hill.	Designate the Horse Hill ACEC (10,457 acres) and incorporate management actions as shown on Table XXX.	Designate the Horse Hill ACEC (10,457 acres) and incorporate management actions as shown on Table XXX.	Designate the Horse Hill ACEC (10,457 acres) and incorporate the management actions as shown in Table XXX.
102. There would be no special designation for Mulford's milkvetch.	There would be no special designation for Mulford's milkvetch. Apply actions to 198 acres of occupied habitat as shown in Table XXX.	Designate the Mulford's Milkvetch ACEC (2,220 acres) and incorporate management actions as shown in Table XXX.	There would be no special designation for Mulford's milkvetch. Apply actions to 2,220 acres of suitable and occupied habitat as shown on Table XXX.
103. There would be no special	Designate the Sugar Valley	Designate the Sugar Valley	Designate the Sugar Valley

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designation for the Sugar Valley Badlands area.	Badlands ACEC (953 acres) and incorporate management actions as shown in Table XXX.	Badlands ACEC (953 acres) and incorporate management actions as shown in Table XXX.	Badlands ACEC (953 acres) and incorporate management actions as shown in Table XXX.
104. There would be no special designation for the Castle Creek area.	There would be no special designation for the Castle Creek area. Apply actions to suitable and occupied habitat as shown in Table XXX.	Designate the Castle Creek ACEC (8,332 acres) and incorporate management actions as shown on Table XXX.	There would be no special designation for the Castle Creek area. Apply actions to suitable and occupied habitat as shown in Table XXX.
Grazing			
105. N/A	In Davis peppergrass areas, new water developments would not be constructed in occupied playas.		
106. N/A	In Davis peppergrass areas new fencing would not be constructed within 100 feet of occupied playas.		
107. N/A	In Davis peppergrass areas salt would be prohibited on all playas.		
Special Status Plants			
108. Surveys would be conducted prior to BLM authorized actions to determine the presence or absence of BLM Sensitive plants. Impacts to Types 2-4 would be mitigated or eliminated, where possible.	Same as A.	Surveys would be conducted prior to BLM authorized actions to determine the presence or absence of BLM Sensitive and BLM Watch plants. Impacts to Types 2-4 would be mitigated or eliminated. Impacts to Type 5 plants (Watch) would be mitigated or eliminated, where possible.	Surveys would be conducted prior to BLM authorized actions to determine the presence or absence of BLM Sensitive and BLM Watch plants. Impacts to Types 2-5 would be mitigated or eliminated, where possible.
109. Conduct surveys for baseline information on the abundance, distribution, and status of BLM Sensitive plants (Type 1-4).		Conduct surveys for baseline information on the abundance, distribution, and status of BLM Sensitive plants (Type 1-4) and BLM Watch (Type 5) plants. Surveys would be prioritized by	Conduct surveys for baseline information on the abundance, distribution, and status of BLM Sensitive plants (Type 1-4) and BLM Watch (Type 5) plants. Surveys would be prioritized by

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		species considerations.	activity plan schedule.
110. Conduct *periodic* monitoring of *Type 2 and 3* plants		Conduct *regular* monitoring of *Type 2-5*.	Conduct *regular* monitoring of *Type 2 and 3* plants
111. N/A	*Occupied habitat* of Mulford's milkvetch (Type 2) would be excluded from off-trail OHV use and livestock with fencing.		*Suitable and occupied* habitat of Mulford's milkvetch (Type 2) would be excluded from off-trail OHV use and livestock with fencing.
112. N/A	Develop and implement a weed control plan for Type 2 plants.		
113. Maintain the existing Free Use Permit at the Grandview Sand pit and complete inventory and identify mitigation before allowing expansion.	See #96.	See #96.	See #96.
114. Impacts to Type 5 species would not be considered.	Same as A.	Adverse impacts to occupied habitat of Type 5 plants would be eliminated or mitigated if possible.	Occurrences of Type 5 plants would be monitored.
115. N/A			
116. N/A	In Davis peppergrass areas surface disturbing equipment would not be permitted on occupied playas.		
117. N/A	In Davis peppergrass areas, pastures with occupied playas would not be reseeded with *Kochia prostrata*.		
118.			
Objective 4 – Soils			
Prevent the potential for future localized soil erosion processes on all soils with a moderate to very high soil erosion potential (Soil Map 1).		Stabilize the current and prevent the potential for future localized soil erosion processes on all soils with a moderate to very high soil erosion potential (Soil Map 1).	
Management Actions for Objective 4:			
Grazing, Lands and Realty,	Grazing, Lands and Realty,	Accelerated erosion from surface disturbing activities would be	

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Recreation, Vegetation-Fire and Fuels, Minerals, Water Quality 119. Accelerated erosion from surface disturbing activities would be prevented or minimized by applying appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs) and/or Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).	Recreation, Vegetation-Fire and Fuels, Minerals, Water Quality Accelerated erosion from surface disturbing activities would be prevented or minimized by applying appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs) and/or Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in conjunction with site specific monitoring.	prevented by applying appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs) and/or Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in conjunction with site specific monitoring.	
120. Mechanical impacts to the soil surface would be minimized through proper timing and duration for the type of use with regard to soil type and soil moisture content.	Mechanical impacts to the soil surface and biological soil crusts would be minimized through proper timing and duration for the type of use with regard to soil type, soil moisture content, and biological soil crust vulnerability.		
121. N/A.	Initiate and maintain maintenance programs on priority trail and road systems.	N/A.	N/A.
122. There would be no special designation for Biological Soil Crust. Management Actions are identified in Table XXX. as appropriate	????	????	????
Objective 5 - Vegetation			
To provide habitat for wildlife forage for livestock and maintain/improve watershed	To provide habitat for wildlife forage for livestock and maintain/improve watershed	To provide habitat for wildlife forage for livestock and maintain/improve watershed	To provide habitat for wildlife forage for livestock and maintain/improve watershed

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(*Vegetation Map 1*):	(*Vegetation Map 2*):	(*Vegetation Map 3*):	(*Vegetation Map 4*):
Lower Elevation Communities (<5,000 ft) – Shrub Dominated			
123. Maintain the existing shrub cover.			
124. Improve the vigor and density of perennial grasses and palatable shrubs on ~236,700 acres. Maintain the vigor and density of perennial grasses in the remaining ~15,000 acres.	Where perennial grasses dominate the understory, improve the vigor and density of perennial grasses and palatable shrubs on ~23,100 acres. Maintain the vigor and density of perennial grasses in the remaining areas (~228,500 acres).	Where the perennial grasses dominate the understory, improve the vigor and density of perennial grasses and palatable shrubs on ~244,400 acres. Maintain the vigor and density of perennial grasses in the remaining areas (~7,300 acres).	Where perennial grasses dominate the understory, improve the vigor and density of perennial grasses and palatable shrubs on ~238,300 acres. Maintain the vigor and density of perennial grasses in the remaining areas (~13,400 acres).
125. Where annual grasses dominate the understory, maintain soil stability and meet the minimum requirements of existing perennial plants on ~160,300 acres.			
Lower Elevation Communities (<5,000 ft) - Grass Dominated			
126. Manage crested wheatgrass dominated seedings for long-term livestock forage production and natural recovery of native shrubs and perennial grasses on ~33,400 acres.	Manage all crested wheatgrass dominated seedings for long-term livestock forage production.	In crested wheatgrass dominated seedings, reintroduce native shrubs, forbs, and grasses on ~13,700 acres within key sage grouse habitat. Manage the remaining areas for livestock forage production and to allow for the natural recovery of native shrubs and perennial grasses when possible (~19,700 acres) in areas identified for sage grouse habitat recovery.	In crested wheatgrass dominated seedings, reintroduce native shrubs, forbs, and grasses on ~7,000 acres within key sage grouse habitat. Manage the remaining areas for livestock forage production and to allow for the natural recovery of native shrubs and perennial grasses when possible (~26,400 acres) in the remaining areas in key habitat and areas identified for sage grouse habitat recovery.
127. Maintain native perennial grass cover and allow natural recovery of shrubs in unseeded areas where possible (~87,700 acres)		In native perennial grass dominated areas, restore shrub	In native perennial grass dominated areas, restore shrub

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		cover in key sage grouse habitat (~16,600 acres) and restore shrubs or allow natural recovery of shrubs in areas identified for sage grouse habitat recovery (~69,800 acres).	cover in key sage grouse habitat (~8,300 acres) and restore shrubs or allow natural recovery of shrubs in the remaining areas in key habitat and areas identified for sage grouse habitat recovery (~78,100 acres
128. Where exotic annual grasses dominate, maintain soil stability and meet the minimum requirements of existing perennial plants on ~39,400 acres.		In exotic annual grass dominated areas, restore and/or rehabilitate shrub and perennial species on ~13,900 acres in and adjacent to key sage grouse habitat. Maintain soil stability and meet the minimum requirements of existing perennial plants in the remaining areas (~25,500 acres)	In exotic annual grass dominated areas, restore and/or rehabilitate shrub and perennial species on ~7,400 acres in and adjacent to key sage grouse habitat. Maintain soil stability and meet the minimum requirements of existing perennial plants in the remaining areas (~32,000 acres).
129. Rehabilitate newly burned areas to stabilize soils and restore perennial vegetation when needed. Allow natural recovery when the existing native plants are sufficient to revegetate the site.			
Upper Elevation Communities (>5,000 ft)			
130. Maintain (1) sagebrush communities with native perennial grass understory (~324,400 acres), (2) old growth juniper stands on rock outcrops and ridge habitats (~9,800 acres) and (3) aspen, mountain mahogany,and mountain shrub communities (~15,400 acres)	Maintain (1) sagebrush communities with native perennial grass understory (~597,200 acres), (2) old growth juniper stands on rock outcrops and ridge habitats (~9,800 acres) and (3) aspen and mountain mahogany and mountain shrub communities (~15,400 acres)	Maintain (1) sagebrush communities with native perennial grass understory (~324,400 acres), (2) old growth juniper stands on rock outcrops and ridge habitats (~9,800 acres) and (3) aspen and mountain mahogany and mountain shrub communities (~11,400 acres).	Maintain (1) sagebrush communities with native perennial grass understory (~324,400 acres), (2) old growth juniper stands on rock outcrops and ridge habitats (~9,800 acres) and (3) aspen and mountain mahogany and mountain shrub communities with depleted understories (~11,400 acres)

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131. Improve shrub and aspen communities with depleted understories (~444,800 acres).	Improve shrub and aspen communities with depleted understories on (~172,900 acres)	Improve shrub and aspen communities with depleted understories (~449,500 acres).	Improve shrub and aspen communities with reduced vigor and native perennial grass understories on (~449,500 acres).
Wetlands (associated with springs)			
132. Maintain 25% (90 of 360) wetland and riparian areas associated with springs or reservoirs (lentic wetlands - see the Affected Environment) in PFC, and improve 25% of wetlands to PFC or FAR with an upward trend within 20 years. Continue to manage five lentic wetlands to improve plant species and diversity to that of the potential natural plant community (PNC, Riparian Map 2).	Maintain 25% of wetland and riparian areas in PFC, and improve 30% of wetlands to PFC or FAR with an upward trend within 20 years. Improve plant species diversity and structure to that of the PNC on 20 lentic wetlands (at 19 springs and one reservoir) over the next 15 years (Riparian Map 2).	Maintain 25% of wetland and riparian areas in PFC, and improve 60% to PFC within 15 years. Improve plant species diversity and structure to that of the PNC on 50 lentic wetlands (springs and a few reservoirs) over the next 15 years (Riparian Map 2).	Maintain 25% in PFC, and improve 45% of wetland and riparian areas to PFC within 20 years. Improve plant species diversity and structure to that of the PNC on 25 lentic wetlands springs and a few reservoirs) over the next 15 years (Riparian Map 2).
Stream Riparian			
133. Maintain 133 miles of riparian habitat on streams at or above proper functioning condition (*Riparian Map 1*) and improve 92 miles to PFC or FAR with an upward trend within 15 years.	Maintain 133 miles of riparian habitat on streams at or above proper functioning condition (*Riparian Map 1*) and improve 92 miles to PFC or FAR with an upward trend within 20 years.	Maintain 133 miles of riparian habitat on streams at or above proper functioning condition (*Riparian Map 1*) and improve 92 miles to PFC or FAR within 10 years, and restore 5 miles of non-functioning stream to PFC or FAR with an upward trend within 15	Maintain 133 miles of riparian habitat at or above proper functioning condition (*Riparian Map 1*) and improve 92 miles to PFC or FAR with an upward trend within 15 years, and restore 5 miles of non-functioning stream to FAR with an upward trend within

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		years.	20 years.
Watershed Health			
134. Provide for proper hydrologic function, nutrient cycling, energy flow, and soil stability by improving watershed health on 1,020,738 acres (58% of the area, Fire Map 1): • Grandview/Bruneau Uplands 131,579 acres (35 %); • Upper Castle Creek 112,110 acres (65 %); • Riddle 659,649 acres (75%); • Grasmere 117,400 acres (55%).		Provide for proper hydrologic function, nutrient cycling, energy flow, and soil stability by improving watershed health on 1,202,344 acres (68% of the area) in 15 years (Fire Map 1): • Grandview/Bruneau Uplands 150,376 acres (40%); • Upper Castle Creek 125,908 acres (73%); • Riddle 730,011 acres (83%); • Grasmere 196,049 acres (60%).	Provide for proper hydrologic function, nutrient cycling, energy flow, and soil stability improve watershed health on 1,202,344 acres (68% of the area) over the life of the plan (Fire Map 1): • Grandview/Bruneau Uplands 150,376 acres (40%); • Upper Castle Creek 125,908 acres (73%); • Riddle 730,011 acres (83%); • Grasmere 196,049 acres (60%).
Management Actions for Objective 5			
Low Elevation Communities			
135. No specific guidance for aspen communities.		Reduce or eliminate late summer and fall livestock grazing when needed to protect aspen communities.	Modify livestock grazing practices or construct facilities when needed to protect aspen communities.
Fire and Fuels 136. Suppress all wildfires.	Fire and Fuels Suppress all wildfires which threaten life and property.		
137. N/A	Suppress all fires within the Bruneau/Grandview and Grasmere polygons (*Fire Map 1*). After life and property, suppression priorities include protecting intact shrub communities and other resource values.		
138. N/A	Where appropriate and after providing for public and firefighter safety, manage wildfires within the Riddle and Upper Castle Creek polygons to meet native vegetation management objectives (*Fire Map 1*).		
139. N/A	When fighting fire, unburned islands and fingers of shrubs would be left unburned when possible.		

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140. N/A	Use prescribed fire, approved herbicides, intensive livestock grazing, mowing and other developed methods as possible ways to temporarily reduce fuel hazards along highways, rights-of-ways and other ignition corridors.		
Low Elevation Communities – Grass Dominated			
Vegetation 141. N/A	Vegetation N/A	Vegetation In crested wheatgrass grass dominated sites reestablish sagebrush and other shrubs on XXX acres.	Vegetation Same as Alternative C except XXX acres.
142. N/A	N/A	In exotic annual grass dominated sites – as effective restoration methods are developed, restore or rehabilitate XXX acres of these areas back into salt desert shrub and Wyoming big sagebrush communities. Reestablishment and restoration efforts would focus on connecting existing sage grouse habitat, and then on enlarging source sage grouse habitat *Note from Helen: For the Bruneau, all restoration would fall into the category of enlarging source habitat, so we don't need to say thist*; and special status plants.	Same as Alternative C except XXX acres.
143. N/A	N/A	In exotic annual grass dominated sites – seed adapted perennial grasses, shrubs, and forbs when needed to (a) restore wildlife habitat, (b) prevent weed invasion, and (c) reduce the likelihood of future fires.	
144. N/A	N/A	In exotic annual grass dominated sites – use available native species when they are adapted to the respective ecological sites and which meet	

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		management objectives for sagebrush dependent species	
145. N/A	N/A	In exotic annual grass dominated sites – rest burned and/or reseeded areas from livestock for a minimum of two growing seasons.	
146. N/A	N/A	In exotic annual grass dominated sites – consider all available methods which may facilitate restoration efforts including approved herbicides~~k~~, mechanical methods, prescribed fire, and intensive livestock grazing to temporarily lower the vigor of competing plants	
147. N/A	N/A	In exotic annual grass dominated sites – when reopened for livestock grazing, implement grazing systems which would maintain the long term health of these seedings.	
Upper Elevation Communities (>5,000 ft)			
Vegetation 148. Control seral juniper on 5% of its range per decade through the use of prescribed fire and cutting treatments.	Vegetation Control seral juniper on 20)% of its range per decade through: a. Where appropriate and after providing for public and firefighter safety, manage wildfires to meet native vegetation management objectives. b. Use a combination of prescribed fire and mechanical treatments to maintain native plant communities. c. Prescribed fire would be the primary method for controlling juniper in the sagebrush, aspen, and mountain shrub communities in the earlier stages of expansion. Advanced stages of juniper encroachment would require a combination of methods including mechanical treatments such as cutting, chopping chipping, chaining, etc., and approved herbicides. d. Issue firewood permits and commercial sales to reduce seral juniper. e. Make juniper products available to offset control costs and to provide income to the local economy.		Vegetation Control seral juniper on 15% of its range per decade. a. Same as Alternative B b. Same as Alternative B c. Same as Alternative B d. Same as Alternative B e. Same as Alternative B
149. N/A	N/A	Thin out young junipers where they threaten old growth juniper stands by acting as ladder fuels.	

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Wetlands (associated with springs)			
Grazing 150. Maintain and implement grazing management practices that provide sufficient residual vegetation to maintain proper function of wetlands, and provide plant species diversity and structure for wildlife habitat on 50% of lentic wetlands at springs and reservoirs.		Grazing Maintain and implement grazing management practices that provide sufficient residual vegetation to maintain proper functioning wetlands and provide plant species diversity and structure for wildlife habitat on 95% of wetlands at springs and reservoirs.	Grazing Maintain and implement grazing management practices that provide sufficient residual vegetation to maintain proper functioning of wetlands, and provide plant species diversity and structure for wildlife habitat on 75% of spring and reservoir wetlands.
151. Fence wetlands or create riparian pastures that facilitate light grazing use of wetlands to be improved to PFC.	Improve wetlands primarily through the use of fencing to exclude livestock use.	Improve wetlands primarily through the implementation of grazing systems that limit the duration and frequency of livestock use with little reliance on new fence construction.	Use a variety of management practices including but not limited to fencing, herding, creation of riparian pastures, implementation of grazing systems that limit duration and frequency of livestock use.
152. Changes in livestock management would be used to improve wetlands.	Use techniques such as juniper revetments, and livestock herding to reduce livestock use to provide sufficient residual vegetation to improve wetlands.	Create riparian pastures that facilitate light grazing use of wetlands.	Temporarily rest wetlands from livestock use through the use of juniper revetments to prevent livestock access.
Vegetation – Riparian and Wetland			
153. Improve wetland identified to be managed for PNC (See *Riparian Map 3*) by fencing them to exclude livestock use.		Improve wetlands identified to be managed for PNC **primarily** by fencing them to exclude livestock use.	Same as Alternative A
154. N/A	N/A	Improve some wetlands to PNC through the use of existing fencing	N/A

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		and limiting livestock use of wetlands (create riparian pastures where the primary objective is improving wetlands to PNC).	
155. N/A	N/A	Evaluate restoring springs to PFC where a development has dewatered the wetland or the wetland has been replaced by a reservoir or stock pond.	
Stream Riparian			
156. Fencing and livestock management practices would be utilized to improve riparian areas that are functioning at risk or non-functioning.	When needed, use temporary fencing to rest from grazing riparian areas that are functioning at risk and are prioritized for improvement to provide quality habitat for wildlife. Once objectives are met, grazing could resume with the implementation of grazing practices that maintain conditions.	Temporarily rest the majority (≥60%) of riparian areas that are functioning at risk and being impacted by livestock use until they have an upward trend in condition (primarily through but not limited to the use of temporary pasture closings). Rest from grazing all non-functioning riparian areas being impacted by livestock use (approximately 5 miles of stream) until they are functioning at risk with an upward trend (primarily through temporary fencing). Once objectives are met, grazing could resume with the implementation of grazing practices that maintain conditions.	Emphasize the use of grazing systems that alter season of use, length of time (number of days) and frequency (number of years grazed vs. number of years rested) of livestock use to improve riparian areas to PFC, but also temporarily rest high priority riparian areas that are functioning at risk and being impacted by livestock use until they have a strong upward trend in condition (through the use of temporary fencing or pasture closures). Once objectives are met, grazing could resume with the implementation of grazing practices that maintain conditions.
157. N/A	N/A	Minimize the number of OHV trail crossings across streams supporting riparian habitat.	
158. N/A	N/A	Use BMPs to minimize impacts of OHV trail crossings to stream	

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		channels and riparian areas.	
Vegetation – Riparian and Wetland 159. Use riparian plantings to restore highly degraded riparian habitat where technically and economically feasible.	Vegetation – Riparian and Wetland not implemented	Vegetation – Riparian and Wetland Same as Alternative A	
160. N/A	N/A	Where site appropriate, restore cottonwood tree communities through restoration plantings.	
161. N/A	N/A	Where needed, use stream and floodplain engineering techniques to restore nonfunctioning stream segments and reestablish perennial stream flows. Maintain the health of restored segments through the implementation of proper grazing practices.	N/A
Water Quality 162. The Bruneau and Owyhee Rivers and the CJ Strike Reservoir would be managed as waters of special resource value.	Water Quality Nominate nine streams for designation as special resource value waters under IDAPA (as shown on *Water Quality Map 6*).		
Watershed Health			
Grazing 163. Grazing management actions would provide for periodic rest and/or deferment during the critical growth	Grazing Manage livestock use to maintain adequate plant vigor for seed production, seed dispersal and seedling survival of desired	Grazing Manage livestock use to maintain optimum plant vigor for seed production, seed dispersal and seedling survival of desired species relative to soil type, climate and land form.	

Alternative A Continue Present Management – In accordance with the Bruneau MFP, new agency policy and regulatory/statutory guidance	**Alternative B** Implement a modest level of management to maintain good resource conditions and improve resources where appropriate with emphasis on increased resource use.	**Alternative C** Implement a high level of management to maintain and improve resource conditions where appropriate while allowing compatible resource use.	**Alternative D** Implement management that balances public resource use opportunities while maintaining and improving resource conditions.
stages of key forage plant species to meet the phenological needs.	species relative to soil type, climate and land form.		
164. Range readiness guidelines are used to determine livestock turnout.	Minimize mechanical impacts to soils (structural and/or compaction) through proper timing for the type and duration of use with regard to soil type and moisture content.		
Vegetation – Riparian and Wetland 165. Restore stream channels and floodplains where roads have captured stream flows	Vegetation – Riparian and Wetland Restore stream channels and floodplains where roads have captured stream flows; if needed close or relocate roads		
Objective 6 – Visual Resources			
Protect visual qualities for public enjoyment and provide for visual enhancement consistent with management policies, use VRM contrast ratings for all management activities. Manage for VRM Classes as follows (*Recreation Map 2*): Class I – 331,593 acres Class II – 149,420 acres Class III – 558,058 acres Class IV - 739,114 acres			
Management Actions for Objective 6			
Recreation 166. All proposed activities would be evaluated to ensure they are in compliance with VRM classification.		Recreation Manage 266,168 acres classified as ROS primitive as VRM Class I should the affected areas not be classified as wilderness (*Recreation Map 7*).	Recreation Same as Alternative A
167. If WSA areas are not designated as wilderness, they would be reevaluated for VRM classification.		Manage all remaining WSA acreage as VRM Class II if these areas are not designated as wilderness (*Recreation Map 3*).	Manage all current WAS acreage as VRM Class II if these areas are not designated as wilderness.

Alternative A Continue Present Management – In accordance with the Bruneau MFP, new agency policy and regulatory/statutory guidance	**Alternative B** Implement a modest level of management to maintain good resource conditions and improve resources where appropriate with emphasis on increased resource use.	**Alternative C** Implement a high level of management to maintain and improve resource conditions where appropriate while allowing compatible resource use.	**Alternative D** Implement management that balances public resource use opportunities while maintaining and improving resource conditions.
168. Designate a ½ mile corridor on each side of Highways 51 and 78, CJ Strike and Mud Flat Road as a travel influence zone, where activities would preserve or enhance the scenic quality.	Manage public lands along the corridor of Highways 51 under VRM Class III objectives. Manage public lands along the corridor of Highway 78 and C.J. Strike Reservoir under Class III objectives, except within ¼ mile on either side of surviving segments of the OregonTrail; those will be managed under VRM Class II objectives. Manage Mud Flat Road under VRM Class II objectives.		
Objective 7 – Water Quality			
Maintain or improve water quality on 119 miles of stream that are meeting water quality standards and for which TMDLs have been developed or delayed (Water Quality Map 4 and Chapter 2 Water Resources Tables 7 and 8). Improve water quality to where it complies with State of Idaho water quality regulations on 240 miles of stream in 20 years (Water Quality Map 5 and Chapter 2 Water Resources Table 9).	Same as Alternative A, except that the time interval for improvement is expected to occur at a steady rate during a 20 year time period or longer.	Same as Alternative A, except that the time interval for improvement is expected to occur during a 10-15 year time period.	Same as Alternative A, except that the time interval for improvement is expected to occur during a 15-20 year time period.
Management Actions for Objective 7:			
169. N/A	When needed, use temporary fencing to rest from grazing riparian areas that are functioning at risk and are prioritized for improvement to provide quality habitat for wildlife.	Temporarily rest the majority (≥60%) of riparian areas that are functioning at risk and being impacted by livestock use until they have a strong upward trend in condition (primarily through but not limited to the use of temporary	Emphasize the use of grazing systems that alter the duration, timing, and intensity of livestock use to improve riparian areas to PFC, but also temporarily rest high priority riparian areas that are functioning at risk and being

Alternative A Continue Present Management – In accordance with the Bruneau MFP, new agency policy and regulatory/statutory guidance	**Alternative B** Implement a modest level of management to maintain good resource conditions and improve resources where appropriate with emphasis on increased resource use.	**Alternative C** Implement a high level of management to maintain and improve resource conditions where appropriate while allowing compatible resource use.	**Alternative D** Implement management that balances public resource use opportunities while maintaining and improving resource conditions.
		pasture closings).	impacted by livestock use until they have a strong upward trend in condition (through the use of temporary fencing or pasture closures).
170. N/A	N/A	Rest from grazing all non-functioning riparian areas being impacted by livestock use (approximately 5 miles of stream) until they are functioning at risk with an upward trend (primarily through temporary fencing).	N/A
171. N/A	N/A	Minimize the number of OHV trail crossings across streams supporting riparian habitat.	
Vegetation – Riparian and Wetland 172. Use riparian plantings to restore highly degraded riparian habitat where technically and economically feasible.	Vegetation – Riparian and Wetland not implemented	Vegetation – Riparian and Wetland Same as Alternative A	
173. N/A	N/A	Where site appropriate, restore cottonwood tree communities through restoration plantings.	
174. N/A	N/A	Where needed, use stream and floodplain engineering techniques to restore nonfunctioning streams segments and reestablish perennial stream flows.	N/A
175. N/A	Develop riparian management demonstration areas to evaluate	Develop riparian management demonstration areas to evaluate	Develop riparian management demonstration areas to evaluate

Alternative A Continue Present Management – In accordance with the Bruneau MFP, new agency policy and regulatory/statutory guidance	**Alternative B** Implement a modest level of management to maintain good resource conditions and improve resources where appropriate with emphasis on increased resource use.	**Alternative C** Implement a high level of management to maintain and improve resource conditions where appropriate while allowing compatible resource use.	**Alternative D** Implement management that balances public resource use opportunities while maintaining and improving resource conditions.
	various riparian management techniques (as prescribed in the Idaho Agricultural Pollution Abatement Plan)	various riparian management techniques (as prescribed in the Idaho Agricultural Pollution Abatement Plan)	various riparian management techniques (as prescribed in the Idaho Agricultural Pollution Abatement Plan)
Water Quality 176. The Bruneau and Owyhee Rivers and the CJ Strike Reservoir would be managed as waters of special resource value (*Water Quality Map 6*).	Water Quality The Bruneau and Owyhee Rivers and the CJ Strike Reservoir would be managed as waters of special resource value. Nominate 9 streams for designation as special resource value waters under IDAPA (*Water Quality Map 6*).		
Objective 8 – Lands and Realty			
Disposal			
Designate retention and disposal areas with emphasis on retaining lands with high resource values	Provide land for possible disposal to enhance community expansion and contribute to the economic stability of local communities while retaining high resource value land.	Provide land for possible disposal to enhance consolidation of ownership while retaining high resource value land.	Provide land for possible disposal to enhance consolidation of ownership, community expansion and contribute to the economic stability of the local communities while retaining high resource value land.
Utility/ROW Corridor			
Keep the existing ROW corridor and designate no others in this planning effort.	To meet future energy needs, designate new ROW corridor and use areas.		
Management Actions for Objective 8			
Disposal			
177. 54,960 acres of public land have been identified for possible disposal through	82,014 acres of public land have been identified for possible disposal through FLPMA and	9,779 acres of public land have been identified for possible disposal through FLPMA and	57,833 acres of public land have been identified for possible disposal FLPMA and R&PP and

Alternative A Continue Present Management – In accordance with the Bruneau MFP, new agency policy and regulatory/statutory guidance	**Alternative B** Implement a modest level of management to maintain good resource conditions and improve resources where appropriate with emphasis on increased resource use.	**Alternative C** Implement a high level of management to maintain and improve resource conditions where appropriate while allowing compatible resource use.	**Alternative D** Implement management that balances public resource use opportunities while maintaining and improving resource conditions.
FLPMA, R&PP and DLE consistent with the existing planning document (*Lands Map 5*).	R&PP and consistent with Appendix L (*Lands Map 6*).	R&PP and consistent with Appendix L (*Lands Map 7*).	consistent with Appendix L (*Lands Map 8*).
Lands and Realty 178. Desert Land Entry applications would be discouraged. If DLE applications were filed, they would be considered on a case-by-case basis.	Lands and Realty No lands would be considered for Desert Land Entry		
Utility/ROW Corridor			
Lands and Realty 179. All major utility transportation lines would be located within the previously identified corridor to the extent practical. (*Lands Map 2*).	Lands and Realty Designate an additional utility corridor for electrical transmission lines. (*Lands Map 9*).		
180. No Right-of-Way Use Areas are identified. Wind Energy applications would be considered on a case-by-case basis.	Designate approximately 2,394 acres as shown on Lands Map 10 for Right-of-Way Use Areas (wind energy).		
Objective 9 – Livestock Grazing			
Continue livestock grazing at current levels, except to modify its use where Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health are not being met.	Use the full range of livestock management practices to maintain and improve natural resources over the long term (20+ years).	Livestock grazing and management practices/projects (emphasis on restoring plant communities) would support accelerated improvement or	Use a mixture of range restoration and livestock development projects to continue livestock grazing while improving natural resources over the mid to long term (15-20 years.

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		restoration of natural resources (with a minimal emphasis on livestock facilities.	
Management Actions for Objective 9:			
Grazing 181. Livestock use of native perennial grasses, and crested wheatgrass would not exceed 50% utilization (regardless of season).	Grazing Grazing management actions would provide for adequate amounts of vegetative ground cover and litter (determined on an ecological site basis) to support infiltration, soil stability, protect resources, and maintain site productivity.		
182. Use of upland shrubs by livestock would not exceed 30% in big game winter range. (*Wildlife Map 2*).	Manage livestock use of desired shrubs in big game winter range to maintain adequate browse for deer.	Manage livestock use of desired shrubs in big game winter range to maintain optimal browse for deer.	Same as Alternative A.
183. On summer ranges for mule deer, livestock utilization of key shrub species would be limited to 50% of current annual growth. .	Manage livestock use of desired shrubs in big game summer range to maintain adequate browse for deer.		Same as Alternative A.
184. Livestock use of annual grasses would not exceed 50% utilization (regardless of season).	9-4-B. Fall and winter grazing would be managed to maintain forage production of annual grasses where they are predominant. Livestock use of these areas would be based on the available biomass of annual grasses. Adequate litter would remain at the end of the grazing season.		
185. There is no management standards related to cheatgrass.	Fall and winter grazing on cheatgrass dominated rangelands would be managed to maintain forage production of annual grasses. Livestock use of these areas would be based on the current year cheatgrass production. Adequate litter and standing dead plant material would remain at the end of the grazing season.		
186. Maintain and implement grazing management practices that provide sufficient residual vegetation to maintain proper function of wetlands, and provide plant species diversity and structure for		Maintain and implement grazing management practices that provide sufficient residual vegetation to	Maintain and implement grazing management practices that provide sufficient residual vegetation to

Alternative A Continue Present Management – In accordance with the Bruneau MFP, new agency policy and regulatory/statutory guidance	**Alternative B** Implement a modest level of management to maintain good resource conditions and improve resources where appropriate with emphasis on increased resource use.	**Alternative C** Implement a high level of management to maintain and improve resource conditions where appropriate while allowing compatible resource use.	**Alternative D** Implement management that balances public resource use opportunities while maintaining and improving resource conditions.
wildlife habitat on 50% of lentic wetlands at springs and reservoirs in the planning area.		maintain proper functioning of wetlands and provide plant species diversity and structure for wildlife habitat on almost all springs and reservoir wetlands.	maintain proper functioning of wetlands and provide plant species diversity and structure for wildlife habitat on 75% of spring and reservoir wetland.
187. Fence wetlands or create riparian pastures that facilitate light grazing use of wetlands to be improved to PFC	Improve wetlands primarily through the use of fencing to exclude livestock use.	Improve wetlands primarily through the implementation of grazing systems that limit the duration and frequency of livestock use with little reliance on new fence construction.	Use a variety of management practices including, but not limited to fencing, herding, creation of riparian pastures, implemention of grazing systems that limit duration and frequency of livestock use.
188. Changes in livestock management would be used to improve wetlands.	Use techniques such as juniper revetments, and livestock herding to reduce livestock use to provide sufficient residual vegetation to improve wetlands.	Create riparian pastures that facilitate light grazing use of wetlands.	Temporarily rest wetlands from livestock use through the use of juniper revetments to prevent livestock access.
189. Fencing and livestock management practices would be utilized to improve riparian areas that are functioning- at-risk or non-functioning.	When needed, use temporary fencing to rest from grazing riparian areas that are functioning-at-risk and are prioritized for improvement to provide quality habitat for wildlife.	Temporarily rest the majority (≥ 60%) of riparian areas that are functioning-at-risk and being impacted by livestock use until they have a strong upward trend in condition (primarily through but not limited to the use of temporary pasture closings). Rest from grazing all non-functioning riparian areas being impacted by livestock use (approximately 5 miles of stream) until they are functioning-at-0risk with an	Emphasize the use of grazing systems that alter the duration, timing, and intensity of livestock use to improve riparian areas to PFC, but also temporarily rest high priority riparian areas that are functioning at risk and being impacted by livestock use until they have a strong upward trend in condition (through the use of temporary fencing or pasture closures)

Alternative A Continue Present Management – In accordance with the Bruneau MFP, new agency policy and regulatory/statutory guidance	**Alternative B** Implement a modest level of management to maintain good resource conditions and improve resources where appropriate with emphasis on increased resource use.	**Alternative C** Implement a high level of management to maintain and improve resource conditions where appropriate while allowing compatible resource use.	**Alternative D** Implement management that balances public resource use opportunities while maintaining and improving resource conditions.
		upward trend (primarily through temporary fencting).	
190. If grazing practices do not improve riparian and aquatic habitat conditions; exclude livestock until trout habitat standards are met; grazing could resume after objectives are met and continue as long as habitat conditions are maintained.	Use temporary fencing to rest high priority streams (≤15 miles) from grazing until habitat standards are met for redband trout.	Use temporary fencing or temporarily close pastures to rest most streams from grazing until habitat standards are met for redband trout.	Use temporary fencing to rest high priority streams (≤25 miles) from grazing until habitat standards are met for redband trout.
191. No specific guidance for aspen communities		Reduce or eliminate late summer and fall livestock use when needed to sustain and enlarge aspen communities.	Modify livestock grazing when needed to protect aspen communities.
192. Grazing management actions would provide for periodic rest and/or deferment during the critical growth stages of key forage plant species to meet the phonological needs.	Manage livestock use to maintain adequate plant vigor for seed production, seed dispersal and seedling survival of desired species relative to soil type, climate and land form.	Manage livestock use to maintain optimum plant vigor for seed production, seed dispersal and seedling survival of desired species relative to soil type, climate and land form.	
193. Livestock use of native perennial grasses, crested wheatgrass, and exotic annual grasses would not exceed 50% utilization regardless of season.	Grazing management actions would provide for adequate amounts of vegetative ground cover and litter (determined on an ecological site basis) to support infiltration, soil stability, protect resources, and maintain site productivity.		
194. Accelerated erosion from surface disturbing activities	Accelerated erosion from surface disturbing activities would be prevented or minimized by applying appropriate BMPs and/or SOPs in conjunction with site specific monitoring.		

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would be prevented or minimized by applying appropriate BMPs and/or SOPs.			
195. In wet and moist meadows identified on Wildlife Map 3 ("brood-rearing habitat"), grazing management changes would be implemented where necessary to achieve good condition brood-rearing habitat within the life of the plan.	In wet and moist meadows identified on Wildlife Map 3 ("brood-rearing habitat"), grazing management changes would be implemented where needed to achieve PFC or an upward trend towards PFC within the life of the plan.	In wet and moist meadows identified on Wildlife Map 3 ("brood-rearing habitat"), grazing management changes would be implemented where necessary to achieve optimal brood-rearing habitat within 10 years.	In wet and moist meadows identified on Wildlife Map 3 ("brood-rearing habitat"), grazing management changes would be implemented where necessary to achieve optimal brood-rearing habitat within 15 years.
196. Where sagegrouse nesting habitat is not suitable and potential for improvement exists, implement changes to cause an upward trend in grass and forb when grazing permits are renewed.		When grazing permits are renewed, changes would be made that are necessary to improve grass and forb cover and height to suitable within 15 years (where habitat is not suitable and potential exists within nesting habitat).	When grazing permits are renewed, changes would be made that are necessary to improve grass and forb cover and height to suitable within 25 years (where habitat is not suitable and potential exists within nesting habitat).
197. Do not develop livestock water within one mile of the canyon rim of existing or potential bighorn habitat, or conduct any grazing management activity (branding, herding, fences, etc.) that would concentrate livestock within 1 mile of the rim, unless adverse impacts can	Do not develop livestock water within one mile of the canyon rim of bighorn habitat, or conduct any grazing management activity (branding, herding, fences, etc.) that would concentrate livestock within 1 mile of the rim, unless adverse impacts can be avoided or mitigated. See Map X for current habitat.		

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be avoided.			
198. Do not allow conversion of grazing permits from cattle to sheep if the sheep would graze within one mile of bighorn habitat.	Do not allow conversion of grazing permits from cattle to sheep if the sheep would graze within ten miles of bighorn habitat.		
199. N/A	In Davis peppergrass areas, new water developments would not be constructed in occupied playas.		
200. N/A	In Davis peppergrass areas, new fencing would not be constructed within 100 feet of occupied playas.		
201. N/A	In Davis peppergrass areas, salt would be prohibited on all playas		
202. N/A	In Davis peppergrass areas, pastures with occupied playas would not be reseed with *Kochia prostrata.*		
Objective 10 – Recreation - OHV – ROS Spectrum			
Provide a diverse range of motorized, non-motorized, developed and undeveloped recreation opportunities, continue current OHV recreation management by retaining the current ROS classification as follows (*Recreation Map 4*): • 450,000 acres as semi-primitive non-motorized (closed to cross-country use) • 899,000 acres of semi-primitive, motorized (open to cross-country use) • 234,500 acres as roaded natural (open to cross-country use); and	Provide the public with a diverse variety of recreation experiences, with an emphasis on motorized opportunity, manage lands under the following ROS classification (*Recreation Map 5*): • 439,140 acres as semi-primitive non-motorized • 750,592 acres as semi-primitive motorized • 392,318 acres as roaded natural.	Provide the public with a diverse variety of recreation experiences, with an emphasis on non-motorized opportunities, manage lands under the following ROS classifications (*Recreation Map 7*): • 863,000 acres semi-primitive non-motorized • 182,560 acres semi-primitive motorized • 271,772 acres roaded natural • 266,168 acres primitive	Provide the public with a diverse variety of recreation experiences balancing motorized and non-motorized opportunities, manage lands under the following ROS classifications (*Recreation Map 6*): • 618,700 acres semi-primitive non-motorized • 631,687 acres semi-primitive motorized • 331,663 acres roaded natural. • 1,488 closed to all

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• 1,488 acres as closed to all vehicle use.	• 1,488 acres closed to all vehicles.	(closed)	
Formal vehicle designations would continue as follows: • 1,125,988 acres would be classified as open • 322,349 acres would be classified as limited (either limited to designated routes or to existing routes) • 1,468 acres would be closed.	Formal vehicle designations would be as follows • 0 acres open • 1,449,805 acres limited • 1,468 acres closed	Formal vehicle designations would be as follows: • 0 acres open • 1,289,267 acres limited • 160,538 acres closed	Formal vehicle designations would be as follows: • 0 acres open • 1,449,805 acres limited • 1,468 acres closed
Management Actions for Objective 10			
Recreation 203. Manage the Bruneau-Jarbidge and Owyhee river corridors for semi-primitive recreation experience. Party size on river corridors would not exceed 15 during the April 15 to June 30 float season.	Recreation Semi-primitive non-motorized areas would be managed to limit encounters with other groups to 6 – 15 parties per day on trails and floatable river corridors, and less than 6 parties visible from campsites, 80% of the time.	Recreation Close and rehabilitate roads within a 266,168 acre primitive area. Within primitive areas, manage to limit social encounters to 6 parties per day on trails or river corridors, and less that 3 parties per day visible from campsites, 80 % of the time.	Recreation Same as Alternative B.
204. N/A	By 2009, designate up to 300 miles of ATV-specific trails in roaded natural areas.	By 2009, designate up to 50 miles of ATV-specific trails in roaded natural areas.	By 2009, designate up to 100 miles of ATV-specific trails
205. N/A	By 2009, designate up to 300 miles of motorcycle-specific, single track trail in roaded natural areas.	By 2009, designate up to 50 miles of motorcycle-specific, single track trail in roaded-natural areas.	By 2009, designate up to 100 miles of motorcycle-specific, single track trail

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206. N/A	By 2012, designate up to 40 miles of mountain-bike specific, single track trail.	By 2012, designate up to 10 miles of mountain-bike-specific, single track trail.	By 2012, designate up to 25 miles of mountain-bike specific, single track trail.
207. N/A	By 2011, designate up to 50 miles of equestrian trail.	By 2011, designate up to 30 miles of equestrian trail.	By 2011, designate up to 30 miles of equestrian trail.
208. N/A	10-6-B. By 2011, designate up to 20 miles of trails/roads for jeep/rockcrawler use.	By 2011, designate up to 5 miles of trails/roads for jeep/rockcrawler use.	By 2011, designate up to 10 miles of trails/roads for jeep/rockcrawler use.
209. N/A	By 2012, designate up to 50 miles of hiking trails in semi-primitive, non-motorized areas.	By 2012, designate up to 20 miles of hiking trails in semi-primitive, non-motorized areas.	By 2012, designate up to 25 miles of hiking trails in semi-primitive, non-motorized areas.
210. N/A	Discourage dispersed camping in riparian zones along streams and rivers - concentrate use by developing campsites in areas away from riparian and wetland areas.		
211. N/A	By 2010, establish one wildlife viewing area with trails, interpretive signs and vehicle parking.	By 2010, establish two wildlife viewing areas with trails, interpretive signs and vehicle parking.	
Vegetation – Riparian and Wetland 212. N/A	Vegetation – Riparian and Wetland Restore highly degraded riparian areas (*Riparian Map 1*) through riparian restoration plantings where technically and economically feasible.		
213. Restore stream channels and floodplains where roads have captured stream flows.	Restore stream channels and floodplains where roads have captured stream flows; if needed close or relocate roads.		
214. N/A	Rehabilitate or restore meadows and riparian areas impacted by OHV travel.		
Objective 11 – Special Designations			
Special Recreation Management Areas			
Provide management emphasis in areas identified as possessing	Provide management emphasis in areas identified as possessing	Provide management emphasis in areas identified as possessing	Provide management emphasis in areas identified as possessing

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exceptional recreation opportunities or to provide increased management in areas where recreation use is in conflict with other resource values, retain the currently designated Special Recreation Management Areas: • Bruneau-Jarbidge – 26,616 acres • Jacks Creek – 5,934 acres • Owyhee Canyonlands – 5,267 acres • Deep Creek – 5,918 acres (*Recreation Map 9*)	exceptional recreation opportunities or to provide increased management in areas where recreation use is in conflict with other resource values, retain the following currently designated Special Recreation Management Areas: • Bruneau-Jarbidge – 26,616 acres • Owyhee Canyonlands – 5,267 acres • Deep Creek – 5,918 acres (*Recreation Map 9*) • Create a new SRMA of 191,996 acres for the Bruneau portion of the Owyhee Front (164,715 acres emphasizing motorized use; 27,281 acres emphasizing non-motorized use). (*Recreation Map 5*) • Create an expanded Jacks Creek SRMA of 163,266 acres that includes the Shoofly, Ox Prong-Lamb Canyon, Big Jack Creek, Cottonwood and	exceptional recreation opportunities or to provide increased management in areas where recreation use is in conflict with other resource values, retain the currently designated Special Recreation Management Areas: • Bruneau-Jarbidge – 26,616 acres • Owyhee Canyonlands – 5,267 acres • Deep Creek – 5,918 acres (*Recreation Map 9*) • Create a new Owyhee Front SRMA of 54,665 acres (*Recreation Map 7*)	exceptional recreation opportunities or to provide increased management in areas where recreation use is in conflict with other resource values, retain the currently designated Special Recreation Management Areas: • Bruneau-Jarbidge – 26,616 acres • Owyhee Canyonlands – 5,267 acres • Deep Creek – 5,918 acres (*Recreation Map 9*) • Create a new Owyhee Front SRMA of 125,164 acres (*Recreation Map 6*)

Alternative A Continue Present Management – In accordance with the Bruneau MFP, new agency policy and regulatory/statutory guidance	**Alternative B** Implement a modest level of management to maintain good resource conditions and improve resources where appropriate with emphasis on increased resource use.	**Alternative C** Implement a high level of management to maintain and improve resource conditions where appropriate while allowing compatible resource use.	**Alternative D** Implement management that balances public resource use opportunities while maintaining and improving resource conditions.
	Willies Creek and Wickahoney Creek areas. (*Recreation Map 8*) • Create a new 49,199 acre SRMA for the Little Blue Table area to manage recreation use and enhance protection of sensitive tribal and cultural resources. (*Recreation Map 8*) ● Create a 89,465 acre Pole-Camas Creek SRMA to manage recreation use and enhance protection of sensitive tribal and cultural resources. *(Recreation map 8)*		
Wild and Scenic Rivers and Wilderness			
215. Provide semi-primitive non-motorized recreational experiences consistent with the following suitable wild and Scenic River segments (*Recreation Map 3*): • Bruneau River Wild, 40 miles • Owyhee River Wild, 25 miles (Reservation to Deep Cr. • Sheep Creek Wild, 21 miles • West Fork Bruneau River Scenic, 11 miles • West Fork Bruneau River Wild, 20 miles • Deep Creek, Wild, 32 miles		Provide primitive recreational experiences consistent with the following suitable Wild and Scenic River segments segments (*Recreation Map 3*): • Bruneau River Wild, 40 miles • Owyhee River Wild, 25 miles (Reservation to Deep Cr.) • Sheep Creek Wild, 21 miles • West fork Bruneau River	Same as Alternative C except the area would provide for semi-primitive recreational experiences.

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		Scenic, 11 miles • West Fork Bruneau River Wild, 20 miles • Deep Creek, Wild, 32 miles Designate as suitable for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rives System the following stream segments that have been determined eligible: ○ Lower Yatahoney Creek, Wild, 4 miles ○ Lower Battle Creek, Wild, 20 miles ○ Lower Dickshooter Creek, Wild, 12 miles ○ Pole and Camas Creeks, Wild, 18.5 miles (*Recreation Map 3*) Protect the outstandingly remarkable values that make the following stream segments eligible for inclusion as components of the National Wild and Scenic River System, and determine these segments as suitable for designation as Wild or Scenic Rivers:	

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		○ Big Jacks Creek, Wild, 37 miles ○ Little Jacks Creek, Wild, 18 miles ○ Cottonwood Creek, Wild, 3 miles ○ Duncan Creek, Wild, 4 miles; scenic, 7 miles ○ Willies Creek, Wild, 3 miles	
Management Actions for Objective 11:			
Special Recreation Management Areas			
Recreation 216. Restrict OHV roads and trails in SRMAs to designated routes.			
217. Route all motorized and non-motorized trails in SRMAs to avoid sensitive bighorn lambing habitat on canyon rims and walls.			
218. Do not allow commercial recreation permit holders to establish camps in SRMAs within one mile of canyon rims in sheep habitat.			
219. N/A	N/A	Prohibit recreational use of critical rim and cliff bighorn sheep lambing habitat in March, April and May.	Prohibit recreational use of critical rim and cliff bighorn sheep lambing habitat in March, April and May.
220. N/A	N/A	N/A	Create a Castle Creek SRMA – 8,335 acres.
Tribal and Cultural 221. N/A	Tribal and Cultural Develop CRMPs on a case by case basis as SRMAs are implemented.	Tribal and Cultural Same as Alternative B	Tribal and Cultural Same as Alternative B
Wild and Scenic Rivers and Wilderness			
Recreation 222. Manage the floatable segments of the Bruneau-Jarbidge and Owyhee River systems for semi-primitive non motorized recreation		Recreation Manage the floatable river segments of the Bruneau-Jarbidge	Recreation Same as Alternative A.

Alternative A Continue Present Management – In accordance with the Bruneau MFP, new agency policy and regulatory/statutory guidance	**Alternative B** Implement a modest level of management to maintain good resource conditions and improve resources where appropriate with emphasis on increased resource use.	**Alternative C** Implement a high level of management to maintain and improve resource conditions where appropriate while allowing compatible resource use.	**Alternative D** Implement management that balances public resource use opportunities while maintaining and improving resource conditions.
experiences.		and Owyhee River systems for primitive recreation experience.	
223. If any of the suitable or eligible stream WSR segments are released from consideration as WSRs, manage according to appropriate (actual) VRM Class objective.		Manage adjacent plateau lands within one mile of the canyon rims for resource protection under VRM Class I management objective, if these stream segments are not designated as components of the WSR system, or as wilderness.	Manage adjacent plateau lands within one mile of the Bruneau and Sheep Creek Canyon rims for resource protection under VRM Class II management objective, if these stream segments are not designated as components of the WSR system
224. Manage the suitable Bruneau, West Fork Bruneau, Sheep Creek and Owyhee River segments under the existing SRMA and ACEC designations. If the remainder of the eligible stream segments listed above are not designated Wild and Scenic, designate in order of preference as: first, as ACEC or, second, SRMA.			
225. Continue to administer the floatable segments of the Bruneau-Jarbidge and Owyhee river systems by limiting maximum party size to 15, and requiring human waste carryout, use of fire pans, and mandatory registration.			
226. Manage WSAs so as not to impair the wilderness values of solitude, naturalness, opportunities for a primitive and unconfined recreation experience, and identified special features such as California bighorn sheep, redband trout, and other specified scenic, historic, ecological, scientific, educational and geological values.			
227. Construct temporary projects in WSAs only if they result in no surface disturbance.			
228. Construct permanent projects in WSAs only if they enhance wilderness values and are substantially unnoticeable to the average viewer			
229. Allow changes in livestock numbers, kinds, or seasons of use, only if required monitoring of such changes does not show declining conditions or trend of the vegetation or soil, and does not show unnecessary or undue degradation of WSA lands.			
230. If Congress releases any of these WSAs from further consideration as wilderness, manage the following WSAs under VRM Class II management objectives: ● Little Jacks Creek ● Big Jacks Creek ● Duncan Creek ● Owyhee River-Deep Creek		If Congress releases WSAs from further consideration as wilderness, manage the following WSAs under VRM Class I management objectives: ● Little Jacks Creek ● Big Jacks Creek ● Duncan Creek ● Owyhee River-Deep Creek	

BLM-LSRD Public Meeting Handout – July 12, 13 and 15, 2004
Bruneau Objectives and Management Actions Table --- Revised July 8, 2004
Draft Working Document

<table>
<tr><th><u>Alternative A</u>
Continue Present Management – In accordance with the Bruneau MFP, new agency policy and regulatory/statutory guidance</th><th><u>Alternative B</u>
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<tr><td colspan="2">● Yatahoney Creek
● Juniper Creek
● Battle Creek
● Pole Creek
● Sheep Creek West</td><td colspan="2">● Yatahoney Creek
● Juniper Creek
● Battle Creek
● Pole Creek
● Sheep Creek West
Should they be released from further wilderness consideration, manage the following WSAs under VRM Class II management objectives:
● Upper Deep Creek WSA
● Sheep Creek East WSA
● Bruneau River-Sheep Creek WSA
● Jarbidge River WSA</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4"><u>Special Designations</u>
231. If the Bruneau River (mainstem and West Fork) and Sheep Creek are not designated as components of the National Wild and Scenic River System, manage the rivers under a Bruneau Jarbidge SRMA from rim-to-rim to provide semi-primitive recreation experiences and to protect archaeological and wildlife values.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4"><u>Leasable Minerals</u>
232. Continue to seek permanent mineral withdrawal of the Bruneau-Jarbide and Owyhee River Corridors</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2"><u>Tribal and Cultural</u>
233. Protect and mitigate impacts to critical at-risk resources by conducting cultural inventory prior to surface disturbing activities.</td><td colspan="2"><u>Tribal and Cultural</u>
As part of a comprehensive cultural resource program, inventory areas of high site probability and protect or mitigate impacts to critical at-risk resources.</td></tr>
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